

Columbus Democrat.

VOL. 4.

COLUMBUS, MISSISSIPPI, SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1838.

NO. 49.

THE DEMOCRAT

IS EDITED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY
WORTHINGTON & LESTER,
Publishers of the United States Laws.

TERMS OF THE PAPER—\$5 per annum in advance,
or \$6 at the end of the year.
No subscription will be received for a less term than
six months, and no paper will be discontinued,
(except at the discretion of the Editors) until all
arrearages have been paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at \$1 per square
(8 lines or less) for the first insertion, and 50 cents
for each subsequent insertion.
Advertisements not marked with the number of in-
sertions, will be published until ordered and charged
accordingly.

YEARLY ADVERTISEMENTS—Four squares or less, re-
newable at pleasure, \$60, payable half yearly.
No contract for less than one year. The privilege
of annual advertisements is limited to their immediate
business; all advertisements for the benefit of
other persons sent in by them must be paid for by
the square.

ADVANCING CANDIDATES for office will be \$10. No
name will be inserted unless we are specially au-
thorized by some responsible person.
JOE WORK must be paid for on delivery.
Publications of a personal nature will be charged
double price.

Letters to the Editors on business connected
with the office, must be post paid, or they will not
be attended to.

DELIGHTFUL RETROSPECT.

This following is from the pen of Judge Mol-
len, of Maine, who is speaking of himself.

"This very day, I have arrived at the seventy
third mile stone on my journey to another coun-
try, where we all hope to enjoy happiness un-
ending. And here I must avail myself of the old
man's privilege, that of speaking of himself, and
the incidents of his life, and the feelings which
have marked his onward course. I have
abundant occasion to indulge in the pleasing re-
trospect. Through the smiles of heaven, I may
truly say, that in the long vista I can scarcely
discover an unpleasant object to mar the beauty
of the scene. It still appears margined with fol-
iage and flowers, almost as green and bright as
ever. The surface of this way still seems smooth,
and the sky is clear and summer like, as in the
days of my youth and early manhood. Surely,
these are distinguished blessings to me, and as
such I fondly cherish them. Heaven has given
me a firm constitution, and long continued health.
These are precious foundations to build upon,
and I have improved them for that purpose. But
much has been effected by the formation of cer-
tain habits, and by an attention to certain rules;
and I feel their tendency and effects as valuable
medicines. It is not vanity in an old man to re-
commend them to others.

1st. I have always found that if I had injured
any one, especially if intentionally, I could en-
joy no peace of mind until I had asked and ob-
tained his forgiveness. When forgiven, there was
calm and sunshine in my bosom. I never
solicited in vain.

2d. Knowing by experience the value of this
blessed sunshine, I have always endeavored so
to be on my guard, as not to offend by indulging
passion, suspicion or want of respect or courtesy.
This has always insured courtesy and kindness in
return from all others.

3d. If on a sudden I have for a few moments
been guilty of indulging in passion, the sun never
went down on my wrath. I never did and never
could retain resentment against any one, and cher-
ish a desire of revenge; for such a desire would
have been painful and distressing. A word from
him who had excited my momentary anger, spoken
to me in kindness, never failed to disarm
every disturbed feeling. I have always found a
peaceful disposition a source of comfort, and to
produce the same calm within, as is caused by
gentle breezes on a summer day, refreshing an
invalid who is walking abroad to inhale them.

4th. In order to preserve this youthful feeling
of our nature, while advancing in years, I have
steadily maintained the custom of associating
with the young as well as the old; in joining in
the social or fashionable circle, and breathing the
atmosphere of the library or the drawing room
with the ladies and gentlemen, more especially
with those whom I am in the habit of meeting on
other occasions, upon terms of easy intercourse.
By this practice my social feelings have remained
unaltered—though I am an old tree, my
leaves remain nearly as green as ever. The
scenes I have just described I enjoy now as well
and as pleasantly as I did forty or fifty years ago.
Are these blessings?

Men and women may grow old if they please,
lose all relish for social intercourse, even among
those of their own age; and if they please, they
may retain most of the better feelings of their ear-
ly days, in the particulars before mentioned; and
the honest, frank, and cheerful expression of them
will generally be reciprocated, even in the circles
of the young and gay. These interchanges of
thoughts and feelings, in hours of virtuous and
easy relaxation, are mutually beneficial, in pro-
ducing kinder dispositions towards each other, and
bringing the distant periods of life nearer together,
and forming a temperate zone, where the cli-
mate becomes more mild, uniform, serene, and
salutary. Are not my rules and my practice then
worthy of imitation, as having an evident ten-
dency to preserve a green old age, and protract
the 'Indian summer of the soul' and keep the heart
warm amid the gathering frosts of the December
of life?

We cannot open a newspaper without seeing
advertisements of those who have compounded
numberless medicines, for curing almost all the
pains and diseases which 'flesh is heir to'; and
who are desirous of diffusing them for the relief
of all classes of sufferers, for a moderate pecuni-
ary compensation. And surely there can be no
impropriety in my publishing this article for the
benefit of all concerned, and giving them gratis
my friendly advice on so interesting a subject.
My object is as commendable as theirs; and I
presume my prescriptions, if duly observed, would
promote the moral health of thousands, and save
them from the penalty of 'low spirits'; quicken
the healthful flow of the 'social blood'; and add
to the life of multitudes years of comfort, ending
in a golden sunset."

FRANCE.—Gen. Cass, our Minister at Paris,
has commenced a correspondence with Count
Mole, in relation to a letter emanating from Mar-
tin de Noir, minister of commerce, in which
that statesman says, that on account of the feel-
ings and unsettled state of this country, nothing
is safe. This has induced many of the French
merchants to abstain from sending out goods to
this country, which they were before disposed to
do. Gen. Cass is determined to have the matter
fully explained. Count Mole has replied, but
Gen. Cass considers that reply extremely unsatis-
factory.

A number of fugitive slaves in possession of
the emigrating Seminole Indians, now in New
Orleans, have been ordered by the District court
of that city, to be delivered up to their proper
owners, who it is said are residents of Georgia.

TEXAS.—The joint resolution to withdraw the
promise of annexation to the United States, was
defeated in the Texian House of Representa-
tives, on the 11th ult. For the resolution 13,
against it 14.

POST OFFICES.—The name of the post office
at Fulsome, Kemper county, has been changed
Black water.

The following appointments of post masters
have recently been made:
Hugh R. McDonald, at Jackson, Hinds county.
Jacob K. Brown, Black Water, Kemper county.

Robert A. Crenshaw, Little Blue, Jackson
county.
Triah R. Bobbitt, Carthage, Leake county.
Wilson Cooper, Camden, Madison county.

Mississippi Intelligencer.

THE CHRISTIAN'S END.

The man of courage seeks to wear,
The placid man when death is near;
The warrior too, and battle's cry,
Will nerve his soul and dare to die.

But in that hour of restless close,
No sweet assurance lingering glows,
As stars upon the curtain night,
Shed forth their dim and flickering light.

That hour is said; no voice of prayer,
No holy thought comes mingling there;
As swell the billows o'er the sand,
To sweep the shores on which they stand.

Not so, the Christian meets his foe—
Not so, that humble spirit goes;
A holy calm, the voice of prayer,
Is heard and felt to mingle there.

Then in that hour of worldly loss,
Unclouded banner of the cross;
Then round that solemn silent bed,
A savior's gracious smiles are shed.

Then faith comes mingling with the tear
And marks the hour of triumph near;
When haste the dying saint to lie,
A happy spirit free and free.

Then hope like morning's light can bloom
Upon the darkness of the tomb;
No storms are there, no clouds attend,
How sweet, how calm, the Christian's end.

THE BIBLE—AN EXTRACT.

A nation must be truly blessed if it were gov-
erned by no other laws than those of this blessed
book, it is so complete a system that nothing
can be added to it or taken from it. It contains
everything needful to be known or done; it
gives instruction and counsel to a senate, au-
thority and discretion to a magistrate; it contains
a witness, requires an impartial verdict of a jury,
and furnishes the judge with his sentence; it sets
the husband as lord of his household, and the wife
as mistress of the family; tells him how to rule
and how to manage. It enjoins obedience to parents,
and enjoin obedience on children. It pre-
scribes the sway of the sovereign, the rule of the
ruler, and authority of the master; commands
the subject to honor, and the servants to obey,
promises the blessing and protection of its Author
to all that walk by its rules; it promises a food
and raiment, and limits the use of both; it points
out a faithful and eternal Guardian to the depar-
ting husband and father, tells him with whom to
leave his fatherless children, and in whom his
widow is to trust.—Jer. xlii, 11. It teaches a
man how to set his house in order, and how to
make his will; it defends the rights of all, and re-
veals vengeance to every defrauder, over-reacher,
and oppressor. It is the first book, the best book,
and the oldest book in the world, gives the best
instruction, and affords the greatest pleasure and
satisfaction that ever was revealed; it contains
the best of laws and profoundest mysteries that
ever were penned. It brings the best tidings and
affords the best of comfort to the mourning and
desolate; it exhibits the life and immortality from
everlasting, and shows the way to glory; it is a
brief recital of all that is past, and a certain pre-
diction of all that is to come. It settles all mat-
ters in debate, resolves all doubt and eases the
mind and conscience of all their sorrows; it re-
veals the only living and true God, and shows
the way to him; and sets aside all other gods,
describes the vanity of them, and all that trust in
them. In short, it is a book of laws to show
right and wrong; a book of wisdom that con-
demns all folly, and makes the foolish wise; a
book of truth that detects all lies and confutes all
errors, and a book of life that shows the way from
everlasting death. It is the most comprehensive
book in all the world, the most authentic and the
most entertaining history that ever was published.
It contains the most ancient antiquities, strange
events, wonderful occurrences, heroic deeds, and
unparalleled woes; it describes the celestial, ter-
restrial, and eternal world, and the origin of the
angelic myriads, human tribes, and devilish leg-
ions. It instructs the most accomplished
mechanic, and the profoundest artist; it will teach
the best theoretician, and exercise every power of
the most skillful mathematician.—Rev. xiii, 18;
puzzles the wisest anatomist and exercises the
nicest critic; it corrects the vain philosopher,
and confutes the wisest astronomer; it exposes
the subtle sophist, and makes divers mad. It is
a complete code of laws, a perfect body of divi-
nity, and unequalled narrative; a book of travels
and book of voyages. It is the best covenant
that ever was agreed on, the best deed that ever
was produced, the best will that ever was made,
the best testament that ever was signed. To un-
derstand it is to be wise indeed, to be ignorant
of it is to be destitute of wisdom; it is the mag-
istrate's best rule, the house wife's best guide,
the servant's best directory, and the young man's
best companion. It is the school boy's spelling
book, and the learned man's masterpiece; it
contains a choice grammar for a novice, and pro-
found mystery for a sage; it is the ignorant
man's dictionary, and the wise man's directory;
it encourages the wise, and promises an eternal
reward to the excellent. And that which crowns
all is, that the author is without partiality and
without hypocrisy, "in whom is no variableness
or shadow of turning."

The steam ship Cuba was sold in New Orleans
on the 24th inst. by auction, for \$39,000 cash,
to a company for the Texas trade. This boat
cost the original shareholders over \$100,000.

The schr. Eliza Ann at New Orleans on 23d
from Matamoros, had on board from \$70,000 to
\$100,000 in specie. She left the blockading
squadron off Matamoros on the 15th.

HONORABLE TO IRISH EMIGRANTS.—Through
the patriotic investigations of Matthew Carey, one
of the best emigrants, that Ireland has ever sent
to this country, it appears within a few years past,
524,460, have been remitted to Ireland, in
small sums, by emigrants, to enable their friends
to come over to the land of their adoption. This
amount includes only the sums sent through four
or five houses in New York; and there must be
beside a large amount done through other houses
in that city and in other cities, beside the amount
forwarded by other means.

The Wheat Crop is said to promise uncom-
monly well this season—particularly in Virginia.
In that state, the area sowed is much greater than
ever before. Probable the same in Michigan.

Mrs. Seeloff, wife of the Editor of the New
Berlin, Pa. Star, with her sister Miss Susanna
Frank were struck by lightning on the 29 ult., and
the latter instantly killed. Mrs. S. was by great
exertion restored.

FROM THE WASHINGTON CHRONICLE. A FEW PLAIN QUESTIONS ADDRESS- ED TO THE WHIG PAPERS IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.

You will readily admit that, whatever may be
thought of the number or influence of the Aboli-
tionists, the principles on which their proceedings
are based, regarded in a political point of view,
are of the deepest interest to the whole country,
and especially to the South. We speak not of
the moral or economical, but of the political ques-
tion—whether for whatever opinions may be entertained
of slavery, as respects the moral law, or as re-
gards mere pecuniary interests, the principles and
purposes of the Abolitionists must be considered
as at open war with the entire spirit of the political
compact under which we live.

In this point of view then, the subject is one
of the deepest concern to the slave holding States
and to the Union. Separating the question from
all connection with political parties, and you will,
without, perhaps, an exception, concur in this con-
clusion. You will unite in the opinion that the
subject is one of solemn import to the South.
Under the same circumstances, too, you will,
with equal unanimity, acknowledge the impor-
tance of keeping the Southern people fully infor-
med of the proceedings and progress of these avowed
enemies of their peculiar institutions.

With these preliminary remarks we will re-
spectfully submit a few plain questions which we
ask of you candidly to answer as men having pub-
lic duties to perform, and as accountable to the public
for their faithful performance.

1st. At the commencement of the present ses-
sion of Congress, certain individuals belonging to
a certain political party, were so offensive and in-
sulting in their addresses in relation to slavery
and slave holders, as to compel members of
Congress to leave their seats, and retire from the
Hall. They held a general meeting, at which
all the Representatives from the slave holding
States were invited, with a view to devise and de-
termine upon some certain course of proceeding
in defence of themselves and their constituents.
Certain distinguished individuals belonging to the
party of the assailants were members, de-
clined attending the meeting or participating in
its deliberations. Now, WHY HAVE YOU
FAILED TO CENSURE THESE INDIV-
IDUALS, AND TO EXPOSE THEIR
CONDUCT FULLY TO THE PUBLIC?

2d. The meeting referred to above, adopted
a Resolution, the sole object of which was,
to prevent the agitation of the subject of slavery in
Congress, and thus to preserve harmony in the
public councils, and to prevent an useless, if not
a mischievous consumption of time.—This re-
solution was presented to the House and adopted
by a majority on full vote. Of course members
of all political parties must have voted for or
against it. We have carefully examined the jour-
nals, and laid before the country, a tabular state-
ment containing the names of the respective mem-
bers, and showing the political complexion of the
advocates and opponents of the Resolution! NOW, WHY HAVE YOU SUPPRESSED THESE
FACTS?

3d. Subsequently to the period to which we
have referred, a resolution was introduced by a
distinguished member of a certain political party,
to rescind the Resolution, against which he had
originally voted. The effect of this proceeding
would have been to open the whole question
again for discussion, and indirectly to repudiate
the principles involved in the original Resolution
itself. On this proposition, (substantially,) the
vote was again taken in a full House, and we laid
before the public, a statement of the Yeas and
Nays, carefully prepared from the Journals, and
showing, as in the first case, the political char-
acter of each. NOW, WHY HAVE YOU SUPPRESSED THESE
FACTS?

4th. At the late election for Governor and
members of Assembly in the State of New
Hampshire, the Anti-slavery Society of the State,
through its Secretary, propounded to the candi-
dates, certain interrogatories, bearing directly on
the question of Abolition, and the power of Con-
gress over the subject of slavery in the District
of Columbia—in the Territories, and between
the States. These inquiries were made for the
express purpose of enabling the Abolitionists, as
a body so to cast their votes as to advance the
cause in which they are engaged. The oppos-
ing candidates were of different political parties,
and each answered the interrogatories promptly
and fully. The correspondence was published
at length, and laid before the country. NOW, WHY HAVE YOU SUPPRESSED THESE
FACTS?

5th. Just before the adjournment of the Gen-
eral Assembly of the State of N. York, certain
resolutions were introduced by a leading member
of a certain political party having for one of their
objects, the rescinding of the Resolution adopted
by the House of Representatives of the United
States, referred to in the question. These resolu-
tions were warmly discussed, and finally adopted
by a strict party vote, in the lower House,
and sent to the Senate for concurrence; where
they were rejected by a strict party vote. A
large majority of the lower House is composed
of one political party, and a small majority of the
Senate of another. The circumstances attending
the whole transaction were detailed at length—
and the political character of the advocates and
opponents of the resolutions shown in a letter
from one of the members of the Legislature to
the editor of the Emancipator.—These things
have been published, and laid before the country.
NOW, WHY HAVE YOU SUPPRESSED THESE
FACTS?

6th. At the late session of the Legislature of
Massachusetts, sundry petitions in reference to
slavery were presented to that body, and referred
to a joint select committee of both Houses,
which, after full deliberation, returned an elaborate
report, full of positions and principles at war
with the rights, interests and safety of the South-
ern people; and concluding from a series of res-
olutions utterly subversive of the Constitution,
and fatal to the Union, of which it is the bond.
This report and resolutions were discussed at
length, adopted by large majorities in both Houses,
and printed in pamphlet for circulation. A
certain political party had vast ascendancy in
both Houses; and every member of it, save one
in both Houses voted for the report and resolu-
tions—and every member of the other party in
the Legislature voted against them. These mat-
ters were communicated to us, and we laid them
before the country, as being, in themselves, de-
serving of serious consideration.—coming, as
they did, from the General Assembly of one of
the sovereign States of the confederacy.—NOW,

WHY HAVE YOU SUPPRESSED THESE FACTS?

We put these interrogatories to you not in an
unbraiding spirit; but simply with a view of ar-
resting your attention, and by this means, of induc-
ing you to pause in your career. He has gain-
ed little by experience, and less by observation,
who has failed to discover the excesses into
which men are hurried when once fully in the cur-
rent of political parties. If, in the beginning as
it were, of a contest which must increase in ex-
citement as it progresses, you feel justified in sup-
pressing information of such vital interest to the
community, what will you not do when in the full
fury of the conflict? Depend upon it you will
forget every duty—disregard every danger,—nor
heed the volcano, tho' you stand upon the verge
of the crater, and its jets cover you with the
stones, the ashes and the flame.

We do not intend to intimate that you are
friendly to the principles avowed in the proceed-
ings to which we have referred,—nor to impute to
you a design to advance the object of those con-
cerned in them. We know better. But if they have
been calculated to injure the individuals now in
power, would you have suppressed them? No.
You would not. You would have scattered them
far and wide. Each one of your journals would
have been a political mortar to throw them, as so
many flaming rockets, into the midst of every vil-
lage and hamlet of the country, where they would
have burst and cast their contents into every
house. And are they of less interest or impor-
tance to the community, because they do not
bear hardly on the individuals in power, but on
the individuals who are seeking to obtain power?
Does this change their nature,—their tendency,
their principles, or their purposes?

We have said that we do not mean to charge
you with any friendship for, or design to advance
the cause of abolition, or even the leading politi-
cal principles of the party who are the authors of
these proceedings. We do not trace your sup-
pression of them to this source. We wish that
we could do so, not for ours, but for your sakes.
Your conduct, in such case, might be regarded
as having, at least liberality of spirit, and enlarge-
ment of object, however it might be considered
as unwise, and even dangerous. Under this
plea, you might offer palliating circumstances in
justification of your conduct. You might declare that
you sincerely regarded the success of the party,
in its political and social policy, as intimately
identified with the peace, happiness and prosper-
ity of the country; and that, by suppressing these
important facts, you were honestly aiming to pro-
mote this great object. Liberal men, in such
case, might pity, if they did not pardon your in-
fatuation. But you yourselves disavow all con-
nection with these men, and indignantly denounce
those who would tax you with favoring their prin-
ciples and policy. It is not on this account then,
it is not from identity of feelings, interest, or
aims,—nor yet from any tenderness towards them
as men, or political associates, that you have sup-
pressed the proceedings, to which we have refer-
red.

What, then, is the reason of this extraordinary
conduct? There must be some reason for it;
for men do not, as individuals, act without a mo-
tive, much less in political masses. We will tell
you what we think is the reason. You force the
unwelcome conclusion upon us against our will:
viz. You fear that the knowledge of these facts
and the source whence they proceed, may injure
the prospects of a CERTAIN INDIVIDUAL
whom you propose to make President of the
United States. This is the only solution of the
mystery we can give; and the only one which
seems to be countenanced by your admissions
and course of conduct.

And now, do you believe that the community
to whom you are responsible, are so deficient in
self-respect—so insensible to their true interests;
or so hoodwinked by party prejudices, as to per-
mit you to make them the dupes and victims
of individual ambition, by placing a SINGLE
MAN above them? You would do wisely to
ponder the question well. Your power over pub-
lic opinion and action is not so unlimited as your
self-love, and the assurances of your leaders, may
flatter you with. The times in which we live are
eminently distinguished for free inquiry and in-
dependent thought; and if there be a community
so profoundly stupid, or ignoably mad, as to allow
itself to be imposed upon thus—then will the his-
tory have to write the record of a people in the
nineteenth century who, for heeded ignorance
and slavish degradation, can find no parallel in the
darkest ages of the past.

A Righteous Verdict—Damages, \$15,000.
Many of our readers will recollect the bloody
tragedy that was enacted during the fearless times
in 1835, in which Mr. Patrick Sharkey was a se-
vere sufferer. It seems from what we have learnt
of the case recently decided in this country, that
Mr. Sharkey was a justice of the peace in the
county of Hinds, at the time mentioned above.
The country was in great excitement produced
by the hanging of the Vicksburg gamblers, and
the disclosures made by Stewart's pamphlet stat-
ing that an insurrection of the negroes was plan-
ned; and that many white men in the country
were to aid the slaves in their murderous pur-
poses. Every suspicious person was taken up,
and many were lynched without the form of trial.
On one occasion an individual of dreadful char-
acter was taken up by several highly respectable
citizens of Hinds and Madison, and taken before
justice Sharkey on the charge of being an ac-
complice in the anticipated insurrection, but be-
coming unable to produce satisfactory evidence to
the mind of the conscientious justice, the prison-
er was discharged. Whereupon the persons who
had possession of prisoner immediately took it into
their heads that Mr. Sharkey was also implic-
ated, and that the proper mode of proceeding
would be to lynch the justice. This however
proved a difficult undertaking. The resolute jus-
tice who had acted in accordance with his oath of
office, refused to surrender himself to the assau-
lting mob, and barred his door against them, plac-
ing himself in a defensive attitude. The party at-
tacked his house by shooting through the door
and windows, and Mr. S. with his wife and chil-
dren was exposed to an incessant fire of bullets, the
balls passing through the house in various di-
rections. He however had his rifle at hand, and
made good his defence killing one of the party,
although badly wounded by a rifle ball in his left
arm. It is stated that in which lay a young
child, was literally shot to pieces, and by a miracle
the child escaped unhurt. Suit was bro't against
the attacking party and judgment rendered, at
that time of the Yazoo Circuit Court, in the sum
of fifteen thousand dollars as damages to the

plaintiff, Patrick Sharkey. Now that men have
come down to their senses, tardy justice has been
done a man who, in violation of all the laws of our
boasted free government, was outrageously attack-
ed in his domestic, while in the discharge of his
duty as an officer of the state! A better com-
mentary upon the mad spirit, and demagogic fury of
men acting without reason, and urged on solely
by passion, could not be presented, than in this
instance! A man of unblemished reputation who
had lived more than 30 years in the county, himself
a slaveholder, to be thus suspected, and his
life sought by his neighbors among whom he had
lived respected for so a time! Men in proper
senses can now scarcely credit their own recol-
lection of past events.

[Manchester, (Miss.) Whig.]

PRIVATE LIFE OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

The Queen has been accustomed, from her
infancy, to early rising. The morning walks to
which the Duchess of Kent had accustomed her
were favorable to the moral as well as physical
development of this young princess, and since
her ascension to the throne, she has preserved the
same regimen. A quarter before ten, breakfast
is served, but the Queen has already devoted
two hours to signing despatches.

Her majesty's predecessors have derived much
assistance in this fatiguing labor from an intimate
secretary; this office has been abolished; but the
functions of it are now performed by a person of
fine intelligence and great talent, who exercises
considerable influence on the mind of the Queen.
This lady is the Baroness Liechen, governess to
the Queen. An old friend of the Duchess of
Kent, who since the marriage of the princess with
the Duke has never quitted her for a moment.
The serious and truly royal education of the
young Victoria has been carried on under the di-
rection of this distinguished woman, whose knowl-
edge, character and habits justify the influence
she has acquired. The Baroness Liechen is the
confidential secretary of the Queen.

The signing of despatches before breakfast is the
moment when the valuable judgment of the bar-
oness is especially exercised. She studies always
to obtain for the acts of her pupil, the suffrages of
the public. Upon certain questions which are
not intended to be made public, being absolute
dependencies of the crown, the councils of the
Baroness are a precious safeguard to the young
Queen, and a powerful protection against other
influences. Lord Melbourne knows well what
is meant by these words.

When the hour of breakfast is announced to
the Queen, she sends usually one of her people
to inform her mother, who, faithful to the laws
of the most rigorous etiquette is accustomed,
since the ascension of her daughter, never to pre-
sent herself before her except on her invitation.
The mother and daughter, until now inseparable,
do not meet except at table and in drawing room.
In these meetings, in some measures official, the
conversation never turns on political questions.
The Duchess, who reads much, speaks always of
the last books she read, and the Queen who takes
great pleasure in these literary dissertations, re-
quires often to have it whispered twice in her ear,
that her minister awaits her.

It is noon: the Queen passes into an apart-
ment, where the members of the Cabinet are
waiting with the greatest respect to receive her.
It is here, perhaps, more than any where else,
that her woman's philosophy prevails and displays
itself. Notwithstanding the profound respect
of the ministers for the laws of etiquette, after the
exchange of some forms of politeness, the dis-
cussion turns on the question which forms the
order of the day. A document is placed in the
hands of the Queen, who is already fully acquain-
ted with the subject, before her ministers have of-
fered a single word. When this reading is ter-
minated, the ministers follow attentively with
their eyes the impression produced on the physi-
ognomy of her Majesty; a single look of the Queen
is sufficient to put the counsellors of the state in
the secret of the Queen's decision. When her
Majesty is not pleased, her tranquil, disapprov-
ing look is more difficult for the ministers to sup-
port than all the clamors of the opposition. The
presentation of ambassadors, and other great per-
sonages divides, with the cases due to state affairs,
the moments of the Queen. Etiquette is rigori-
ously observed in these official receptions—her
Majesty lays great stress upon it, and if heaven
bestows long life on her, nothing can be more con-
tinuous, more chaste than the court assemblies
will become. Ceremony, however, finds no place
except before the throne, elsewhere every thing
is full of grace and affability. The Queen, who
knows how to speak most of the Continental lan-
guages, converses with the ambassadors and for-
eign ministers with ease in the language of their
several countries. This is inexpressibly delig-
htful to most of these diplomats. Little familiar
with the English language, they are drawn from
their embarrassment by the delicate attention of
the Queen. Her Majesty is not less jealous of
her prerogative, than the most absolute monarch
of the east, but this does not alter the amity of
her disposition.

These important affairs are scarcely termin-
ated before the hour of dinner. There is some-
times interval enough for a walk or a drive.—
When the Court was at Brighton, but few in-
stances were necessary after leaving the Com-
mander for the Queen to prepare herself to
mount her horse. On returning, a few moments
only sufficed for the toilet. We will not enlarge
upon the order in which the guests are placed at
the royal table. The first gentlemen of the Cham-
ber is always placed at the upper end of the table,
and opposite him is placed the first equerry.—
Her Majesty's chair is always placed near the
middle of the table on the right side; the other
guests are placed according to their dignity.—
Near the Queen, on the left is the guest of the
highest rank, then the Duchess of Kent, on the
other side, the same etiquette, the Baroness Lie-
chen is always by the side of the Queen. Dinner
over, they pass to the drawing room. The draw-
ing room is the only asylum of rest for the ma-
jesty, except the sanctuary where her piety kneels,
and where she closes at midnight the royal
eyelids. Listen, happy mortal to whom it is given
to hear a Queen pour forth sounds of melody,
how entirely does that face now so smiling and
full of motion, reflect the sentiment expressed by
the music. Our wish in giving to the public these
official details, is to cause the Sovereign of Great
Britain to be beloved. May Heaven forever
consolidate the throne of Victoria.

A Convention of the Delegates of the Banks
of South Carolina was held at Charleston on the
22d ult. The banks of that city were in favor of
resumption on the 1st of November next.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A MOTHER.

"Why, Lady, thus pensive and drooping appear,
Dost thou think on thy husband who hunts the fleet
deer,
Does the fate of the brothers thy sorrow demand,
Who toil to win gold in a far distant land,
Dost thou muse on thy children, fair, happy and gay,
Who amid the tall beech-trees are bounding in play?
Think by each action, expression, and tone,
Thy thoughts are bestowed on the absent alone."

"O stranger! 'tis not for my husband I grieve,
He returns from the chase in the shadows of eve;
My brothers, who live beneath bright eastern skies,
Are cheered by new friendships, and blessed by new
ties,
My beautiful children, like birds on the wing,
Exit in the freshness of life's sunny spring.
Yet, a loved and an absent one presses these tears,
Tis my mother, now sunk in the valley of years,
Tis my mother, who waits for my fond memory clings,
I hear her again the sweet lullaby sing;
I bring to her wreaths of wild roses in glee,
Or murmur my soft evening prayer at her knee,
O mother!—how oft in the world's busy throng,
Have I suffered ingratitude, falsehood and wrong,
And called back the hour, when disturbed or oppressed,
I could sob all my cares on thy bosom to rest.

Though severed by distance, my fancy portrays,
Her kind looks of love in my walks and my ways.